

**ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE  
NOISE GENERATED BY A  
COANDA WALL JET  
CIRCULATION CONTROL DEVICE**

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1 October, 2000

Final Report  
Prepared for Dr. L. Patrick Purtell  
Office of Naval Research, Code 333  
Grant N00014-00-1-0127

## SUMMARY

An analysis is made of the production of sound by a hydrofoil with a Coanda wall jet circulation control (CC-) device. Three principal sources are identified in the vicinity of the trailing edge of the hydrofoil. The radiation at very low frequencies is dominated by 'curvature noise' generated by the interaction of boundary layer turbulence with the rounded trailing edge of the CC-hydrofoil; this is similar in character and magnitude to the low frequency component of the conventional trailing edge noise produced by a hydrofoil of the same chord, but with a sharp trailing edge. Higher frequency sound is produced principally at the Coanda jet slot. 'Passive slot noise' is caused by the 'scattering' by the slot lip of near field pressure fluctuations in the turbulent boundary layer of the exterior mean flow past the slot. This is of comparable intensity to high frequency, sharp-edged trailing edge noise. However, the acoustic spectrum is greatly extended to much higher frequencies if the Coanda jet is turbulent; the sound produced by the interaction of this turbulence with the lip tends to dominate the spectrum at frequencies  $f$  (Hz) greater than about  $U_j/h$ , where  $h$  is the slot width and  $U_j$  the Coanda jet speed. Sample numerical results are presented for a typical underwater application that indicate that at this and higher frequencies the slot noise can be 20 dB or more greater than conventional trailing edge noise, although the differences become smaller as the thickness of the slot lip increases.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A jet directed tangentially over a rounded solid surface tends to cling to the surface in a manner familiarly attributed to the *Coanda effect*. The phenomenon was studied by Coanda [1] in the 1930's, but had been noted as early as 1800 [2, 3]. The curved trajectory of a fluid particle in the jet close to the surface is governed by a balance at high Reynolds numbers between its centrifugal inertia force and the 'radial' pressure gradient, and many such flows are well described analytically by methods of potential flow theory [4, 5]. However, viscous frictional forces at the surface are necessary to produce the initial deflection of the jet towards the curved wall.

A Coanda *circulation control* (CC) device consisting of a high speed two dimensional jet discharging from a slot towards the trailing edge of an airfoil on the suction side has been extensively investigated because it can greatly increase the airfoil lift coefficient [5 - 12]. When the trailing edge is suitably rounded the jet follows the curved surface causing the mean air flow over the airfoil to remain attached and delaying separation until the flow reaches a point on the 'pressure' side of the airfoil effectively corresponding to that predicted for potential flow with the same total circulation. The airfoil can thereby attain a maximum lift that is many times larger than that of a conventional airfoil. In particular, circulation control enables high lift to be achieved at low flight speeds and at small or zero angles of attack; also, it can replace mechanical lift augmentation systems, such as trailing edge flaps. A Coanda jet can deflect downwards, around the rounded trailing edge of a wing, the mean jet flow from a turbofan engine mounted above the wing (configured for 'upper surface blowing') [5]. This permits the direction of thrust to be controlled by adjusting the Coanda jet speed, a procedure that allows almost instantaneous 'thrust vectoring' and the attainment of the very high lifts required for vertical flight without the need to deploy mechanical high lift devices. Pulsing the Coanda jet has also been proposed as a means of controlling airfoil vibration [13].

But the introduction of circulation control can involve large increases in the noise generated by turbulence interacting with the airfoil. Thus, upper surface blowing greatly increases turbofan jet noise (by 25 dB or more), caused by the 'diffraction' of jet shear layer pressures by the wing trailing edge; *additional* increases of as much as 30 dB are observed at high frequencies when CC is applied to deflect the jet for thrust vectoring, presumably produced by the interaction of turbulence in the (near sonic) Coanda jet with the jet slot [14]. Carpenter *et al.* [2, 15] stressed the importance of the jet slot as a source of sound

at supersonic Coanda jet speeds, for both smoothly contoured and 'stepped' slots. For the contoured slot the dependence of the overall sound power on jet speed  $U$  was approximately proportional to  $U^8$ , in accordance with Lighthill's theory of the generation of aerodynamic sound by 'free field' turbulence quadrupoles [16]; for a slot with a step no clear velocity dependence was evident, but the sound power at low speeds varied much more slowly with  $U$ , indicating the increased importance of surface interaction noise sources at these speeds [17].

This suggests that turbulence-slot interaction noise is probably the most important component of the sound generated by a Coanda CC device at low speeds. In underwater applications circulation control of a *hydrofoil* is a potentially attractive means of augmenting lift at very low speeds and small angles of attack. The analytical problem of predicting the accompanying acoustic radiation, especially at higher frequencies, is the subject of this report. At very small Mach numbers the direct radiation of sound from turbulence quadrupoles is usually of no practical importance. Our analysis identifies four distinct surface-source self-noise mechanisms: (i) the interaction of the turbulent shear layers in the Coanda jet with the jet slot; the interaction of exterior boundary layer turbulence with (ii) the jet slot and (iii) the rounded trailing edge; and (iv) a weak surface interaction of boundary layer turbulence at the separation point on the pressure side of the hydrofoil. Mechanisms (ii) and (iii) are found to be important at low frequencies at mean ambient flow speeds of a few meters per second; higher frequencies are dominated by the Coanda jet source (i); separation noise (iv) is confined to very low frequencies and amplitudes.

These conclusions are based on an analysis of the production of sound by a two-dimensional hydrofoil with a rounded trailing edge fitted with a Coanda CC device close to the edge. The noise problem is formulated in §2 of this report, and a qualitative estimate is made of the relative importance of mechanisms (iii) and (iv). Prediction formulae for noise mechanisms (i), (ii) and (iii) are derived in Sections 3 and 4. A sample application of these formulae is made in §5. This includes a comparison with the conventional 'trailing edge noise' produced by a nominally identical mean flow past the trailing edge of a thin hydrofoil of the same chord, but with no circulation control [17]. Of course, the Coanda jet of a 'well designed' CC-device should be laminar. In that case the jet would make no direct contribution to the interaction noise, although entrainment by the jet is still likely modify the amplitude of the sound generated by the exterior boundary layer turbulence.

## 2. EQUATIONS FOR THE HYDROACOUSTIC RADIATION

### 2.1 Integral representations

Consider a two-dimensional CC-hydrofoil set at zero angle attack in a uniform, high Reynolds number mean flow at speed  $U$  in the positive  $x_1$ -direction of the rectangular coordinate system  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  (see Figure 1, where the  $x_3$ -axis is taken in the spanwise direction, out of the plane of the paper). To fix ideas the profile  $S$  of the hydrofoil may be assumed to be nominally of elliptic cross-section, except downstream of the spanwise Coanda jet slot, where the profile becomes a circular arc of radius  $\mathfrak{R}$ . The mean fluid density and sound speed are denoted respectively by  $\rho_o$  and  $c_o$ , and the mean flow Mach number  $M = U/c_o$  may be regarded as infinitesimal. Sound is generated by the turbulence within the boundary layers on  $S$  and also in the jet flow from the slot. At the very low Mach numbers of underwater applications the principal mechanism of sound production is the diffraction of the near field turbulence pressures by variations in surface geometry; the direct radiation from turbulence quadrupole sources (whose intensity varies as  $\rho_o U^3 M^5$ ) can be ignored.

In these circumstances the acoustic pressure  $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$  at position  $\mathbf{x}$  and time  $t$  can be represented in the form

$$p(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\rho_o \int \frac{\partial G}{\partial \mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t - \tau) \cdot (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \wedge \mathbf{v})(\mathbf{y}, \tau) d^3 \mathbf{y} d\tau, \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\Omega} = \text{curl } \mathbf{v}$  are respectively the fluid velocity and vorticity. This formula is applicable for low Mach number, high Reynolds number flows, when the contribution to sound production by surface skin friction sources is of no significance [17].  $G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t - \tau)$  is an acoustic Green's function, which satisfies

$$(\partial^2/c_o^2 \partial t^2 - \nabla^2)G = \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\delta(t - \tau), \quad G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t - \tau) = 0 \quad \text{for } t < \tau, \quad (2)$$

such that  $\partial G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}; t - \tau)/\partial y_n = 0$ ,  $\partial G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}; t - \tau)/\partial x_n = 0$  respectively for  $\mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{x}$  on  $S$ , where  $y_n$  and  $x_n$  are measured from  $S$  in the direction of the unit normal  $\mathbf{n}$  (directed into the fluid).

Equation (1) is a useful representation of the sound only when the unsteady velocity and vorticity are known, and is applied below in §2.2. For predictive purposes, however, it is more convenient to adopt an indirect measure of the turbulent field obtained from observations or modelling of the *unsteady surface pressures*. This can be done by using the

following alternative, but equivalent, low Mach number representation [18]

$$p(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\rho_o \oint_S G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t - \tau) \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial \tau}(\mathbf{y}, \tau) dS(\mathbf{y}) d\tau, \quad (3)$$

where  $G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t - \tau)$  is defined as in (1), and  $v_n$  is the normal component (directed into the fluid) of the *upwash* velocity  $\mathbf{v}$  of the turbulence for *incompressible* flow, which is formally defined in terms of the vorticity by the Biot-Savart formula [19]

$$\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{curl} \int_{V_\delta} \frac{\boldsymbol{\Omega}(\mathbf{y}, t) d^3\mathbf{y}}{4\pi|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|}, \quad (4)$$

the integration being confined to the nonlinear region  $V_\delta$  of the flow *outside* the viscous sublayers on  $S$  (i.e. excluding 'bound' vorticity on  $S$ ) [18].

Applications of (3) therefore depend on a knowledge of the vorticity  $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ . However, the upwash velocity can also be well approximated from measurements or by using a suitable empirical model of the surface pressure fluctuations on  $S$ . Observe that  $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t)$  is the 'kinematic' velocity induced by the vortex field  $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$  when the influence of 'image' vortices within  $S$  is ignored.

## 2.2 Source identification

The base level radiation from the hydrofoil is the sound produced when the contribution from any turbulence in the Coanda circulation control jet is ignored. If turbulence levels in the incident mean flow are negligible the primary sources are then associated with the growth of the turbulent boundary layers on  $S$ . The sound from this source can be estimated independently of the contribution from the Coanda jet, and consists of sound generated when the turbulence is swept past the surface irregularity formed by the slot, by its interaction with the 'trailing edge' of the hydrofoil (which in this case means the region of maximum surface 'sharpness' or curvature), and also by the surface reaction force produced by the rapid acceleration of turbulence away from the hydrofoil in the vicinity of the separation zone. Of these mechanisms the slot interaction source will occupy the higher frequency portion of the acoustic spectrum, and is considered in detail in §4. The curvature and separation sources are significant only at low frequencies  $\sim U/\mathfrak{R}$ .

The relative importance of these two low frequency sources can be estimated by considering their contributions to the sound generated by a spanwise line vortex, imagined to be inserted into the boundary layer on the suction side of the hydrofoil far upstream of

the slot and then to be convected (at the mean flow velocity) in the mean flow around the trailing edge, as indicated in Figure 2. For the purpose of illustration it will be temporarily assumed (in this Section only) that the frequency is sufficiently small that the hydrofoil chord may be regarded as *acoustically compact*. This may or may not be true in practice, but the following discussion will still supply an excellent indication of the relative strengths of these sources.

Let  $\mathbf{X}_\Gamma(t) = (X_{\Gamma 1}, X_{\Gamma 2})$  denote the position of the vortex in the  $x_1x_2$ -plane, and write

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega} = -\Gamma \mathbf{i}_3 \delta(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_\Gamma(t)), \quad \mathbf{X} = (x_1, x_2), \quad |x_3| < L/2, \quad (5)$$

where  $\mathbf{i}_3$  is a unit vector in the spanwise ( $x_3$ -) direction, and  $\Gamma > 0$  is the vortex strength (corresponding to circulation in the clockwise sense indicated in the Figure). At the 'ends'  $x_3 = \pm L/2$ , the vortex may be assumed to bend down to the surface  $S$  or into an upstream direction, in such a manner that end effects may be ignored.

When the hydrofoil is compact the dominant component of the sound generated by the vortex is equivalent to that produced by a dipole source whose strength is equal to the unsteady induced lift, and can be calculated from equation (1) by substituting the representation (5) for  $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$  and by using the compact approximation to the Green's function, as described in detail in §3.2 of [17]. This calculation yields

$$p(\mathbf{x}, t) \approx \frac{-\rho_o L \Gamma \cos \Theta}{4\pi c_o |\mathbf{x}|} \frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \Psi], \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (6)$$

where the term in the square brackets is evaluated at the retarded position  $\mathbf{X}_\Gamma(t - |\mathbf{x}|/c_o)$  of the vortex,  $\Theta = \cos^{-1}(x_2/|\mathbf{x}|)$  is the angle between the radiation direction and that of the mean lift, and the function  $\Psi(\mathbf{x})$  is determined by the cross-sectional shape of the hydrofoil, and represents physically the stream function of a hypothetical incompressible, irrotational flow past the hydrofoil that has unit speed in the  $x_2$ -direction at large distances from the hydrofoil. Evidently, sound production by the vortex will be maximal at those locations on its trajectory around the hydrofoil where its acceleration across the streamlines of the hypothetical potential flow is greatest.

Figure 2b depicts a typical prediction of equation (6). In performing this calculation, the stream function  $\Psi$  and the trajectory of the vortex have been determined by taking the hydrofoil cross-section to be an ellipse of semi-major and minor axes respectively equal to  $a$  and  $b$  with  $b/a = 0.2$ . The general case in which explicit account is taken of the circular

profile of the CC hydrofoil at the trailing edge requires a preliminary numerical calculation to determine  $\Psi(\mathbf{x})$ , but the rounding has been ignored in evaluating (6), because predictions of sound generation by the vortex are only minimally influenced by these geometrical differences when the trajectory and  $\Psi$  are *both* approximated in this way.

The trajectory of the vortex  $\Gamma$  is shown in Figure 2a as a function of  $Ut/a$  when the hydrofoil is at zero angle of attack, and the lift produced by the Coanda jet (not shown in the Figure) is characterized by a *lift coefficient*  $C_L = 3.5$ . This corresponds to a mean circulation about the hydrofoil equal to  $C_L a U$ , and the mean flow convecting the vortex around the trailing edge has been calculated using the potential theory of steady flow past the ellipse with this circulation [19]. We have taken  $U = 2.5$  m/s, and the chord  $2a$  to be 3 m. The vortex is released on the suction side of the hydrofoil at the midchord position at a distance  $0.0024a$  from the surface; this distance is approximately equal to the boundary layer displacement thickness  $\delta_*$  when a turbulent boundary layer on S is assumed to start near the leading edge of the hydrofoil. In the Figure, the trajectory has been shifted to the right by 2.5% of the semi-major axis  $a$  in order to make the vortex path adjacent to the hydrofoil visible

The nondimensional acoustic pressure signature

$$\frac{p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{(\rho_o U^2)(\Gamma L \cos \Theta / c_o a |\mathbf{x}|)}$$

determined by equation (6) is plotted in Figure 2b as a function of the nondimensional retarded time  $U[t]/a$ ,  $[t] = t - |\mathbf{x}|/c_o$  (corresponding to retarded positions shown in Figure 2a). A comparison of the figures shows that no sound is produced until the vortex arrives at the point of maximum curvature O. This 'curvature noise' pulse has a duration  $\sim 0.1a/U$  sec., corresponding to a minimum principal frequency  $\sim 10U/a \approx 16$  Hz. The vortex trajectory separates from the hydrofoil close to the stagnation point A; Figure 2b shows that the 'separation noise' produced by the vortex is of very low frequency and amplitude. Therefore, this contribution to the overall radiation is henceforth ignored.



### 3. CURVATURE NOISE

#### 3.1 Calculation of the acoustic pressure

In this section the frequency spectrum of the curvature noise generated by turbulence in the boundary layer flow over the rounded edge O of the hydrofoil is determined from equation (3), by expressing the upwash velocity  $v$  in terms of an empirical model of the local turbulent boundary layer wall pressure. At high frequencies it is not permissible to assume (as in §2.2) that the chord  $2a$  is acoustically compact. Since these higher frequency components are probably of more interest in applications, detailed calculations will be reported only for the case of non-compact chord. Low frequency estimates can subsequently be corrected, where necessary, for the influence of finite chord, by applying the interpolation formula given in §4.2 of [20].

Take the origin of coordinates at a point O on the trailing edge of the hydrofoil (see Figure 3), and consider the Fourier component  $p(\mathbf{x}, \omega)e^{-i\omega t}$  of the far field acoustic pressure  $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$ . When the chord is non-compact it is shown in [18] that the frequency domain form of equation (3) is

$$p(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \approx \frac{\rho_o \omega \sqrt{i\kappa_o} \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi \sin(\theta/2)}{\pi \sqrt{2\pi} |\mathbf{x}|} \oint_S \Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) v_n(\mathbf{y}, \omega) e^{i\kappa_o |\mathbf{x} - i_3 y_3|} dS(\mathbf{y}), \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (7)$$

where  $\kappa_o = \omega/c_o$  is the acoustic wavenumber and  $v_n(\mathbf{y}, \omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v_n(\mathbf{y}, t) e^{i\omega t} dt$ . The function  $\Phi^*(\mathbf{y})$  is a solution of Laplace's equation whose gradient is the velocity of a potential flow around the trailing edge (in the *anticlockwise* sense in Figure 1), and is normalized such that

$$\Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) \rightarrow \text{Re} \{-iz^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \text{ for } |z| \gg \mathfrak{R}, \quad z = y_1 + iy_2. \quad (8)$$

In terms of polar coordinates  $(y_1, y_2) = r'(\cos \theta', \sin \theta')$ , the limiting form  $\text{Re} \{-iz^{\frac{1}{2}}\} = \sqrt{r'} \sin(\theta'/2)$ ; this is the potential for anticlockwise irrotational flow around the edge of the half-plane  $y_1 < 0, y_2 = 0$ . The angles  $\theta, \psi$  define the far field radiation direction  $\mathbf{x}/|\mathbf{x}|$ , as indicated in Figure 3, where  $(x_1, x_2) = r(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$  and  $\psi$  is the angle between the spanwise direction (the  $x_3$ -axis) and the radiation direction.

To evaluate the integral in (7) we put  $dS = ds dy_3$ , where  $s$  is the curvilinear distance from O measured on S in the  $x_1 x_2$ -plane, as indicated in Figure 3. If we also introduce the Fourier integral representation on S

$$v_n(\mathbf{y}, \omega) = \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} v_n(k, k_3, \omega) e^{i(k s + k_3 y_3)} dk dk_3, \quad (9)$$

then, as  $|\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$\oint_S \Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) v_n(\mathbf{y}, \omega) e^{i\kappa_o |\mathbf{x} - i_3 y_3|} dS(\mathbf{y}) = 2\pi e^{i\kappa_o |\mathbf{x}|} \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} v_n(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) \Phi^*(s) e^{iks} ds dk, \quad (10)$$

where  $\Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) \equiv \Phi^*(s)$  on  $S$ . The principal contribution to the  $s$ -integral is from the immediate vicinity of  $s = 0$ , and it is only the behavior of  $\Phi^*(s)$  near this point that is important. Therefore, without loss of accuracy  $\Phi^*(s)$  can be approximated by the corresponding potential  $\Phi_o^*(s)$ , say, of flow past a parabolic edge whose minimum radius of curvature (at  $s = 0$ ) is  $\mathfrak{R}$ , i.e. by

$$\Phi_o^*(\mathbf{y}) = \sqrt{(y_1 + \mathfrak{R}/2)^2 + y_2^2} \sin \left( \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{(y_1 + \mathfrak{R}/2)^2 + y_2^2}} \right] \right). \quad (11)$$

In a typical application  $\mathfrak{R} \sim 0.08a$ ,  $a = 1.5$  m, and the hydrodynamic wavenumber  $k \sim \omega/U_o$  where  $U_o \sim 10$  m/sec. Thus,  $k\mathfrak{R} \sim 0.08\omega a/U_o > 1$  when the frequency  $f = \omega/2\pi$  satisfies

$$f > \frac{U_o}{0.5a} \sim 13 \text{ Hz, for } a = 1.5 \text{ m.}$$

It may therefore be assumed in evaluating the integration with respect to  $s$  in (10) that  $k\mathfrak{R} \gg 1$  for all acoustic frequencies of interest. In this asymptotic limit we find

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi_o^*(s) e^{iks} ds \approx \frac{-1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{|k|}} e^{-|k|\mathfrak{R}/2},$$

and equation (7) becomes

$$p(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \approx \frac{-\rho_o \omega \sqrt{i\kappa_o} \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi \sin(\theta/2) e^{i\kappa_o |\mathbf{x}|}}{\sqrt{2} |\mathbf{x}|} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{v_n(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) e^{-|k|\mathfrak{R}/2}}{k \sqrt{|k|}} dk, \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty. \quad (12)$$

Now when  $k\mathfrak{R} \gg 1$ , the hydrodynamic length scale is much smaller than the surface radius of curvature, and we can estimate the value of  $v_n(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega)$  in terms of the boundary layer turbulence surface pressure fluctuations by assuming the surface  $S$  to be locally *flat* (on the scale of  $1/k$ ). The pressure on  $S$  may be imagined to have two components: the first is the 'incident' pressure  $p_I$  produced by the turbulence when its interaction with  $S$  is ignored; this satisfies  $\rho_o \partial \mathbf{v} / \partial t = -\nabla p_I$  on  $S$ , where  $\mathbf{v}$  is the upwash velocity. The second is the pressure  $p_R$  'reflected' from  $S$ . On a locally flat surface  $S$ :  $p_I = p_R$ , where the two pressures combine to form the 'blocked surface pressure'  $p_s(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega)$ , say. Because these pressures must vary like  $e^{i(k s + y_3 \kappa_o \cos \psi)}$  on  $S$ , and  $\kappa_o \ll k \sim \omega/U_o$  in very low Mach

number flows, the incident pressure must be proportional to  $e^{|k|y_n}$  very close to S, where  $y_n$  is measured outward in the normal direction from S (i.e.  $p_I$  must decay with distance 'into' S). Therefore (because  $\rho_o \partial v_n / \partial t = -\partial p_I / \partial y_n$  on S), we can write

$$v_n(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) = \frac{-i|k|p_I(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega)}{\rho_o \omega} \equiv \frac{-i|k|p_s(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega)}{2\rho_o \omega}. \quad (13)$$

This relation permits the upwash velocity to be expressed locally in terms of measured values (or an empirical model) of the blocked surface pressure.

When this is inserted into equation (12), and the result is summed over all frequencies  $\omega$ , the far field acoustic pressure is obtained in the form

$$p(\mathbf{x}, t) \approx \frac{-\sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi \sin(\theta/2)}{2\sqrt{2c_o}|\mathbf{x}|} \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\omega} \operatorname{sgn}(k) p_s(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) e^{-|k|\Re/2 - i(\omega[t] + \frac{\pi}{4})}}{|k|^{\frac{1}{2}}} dk d\omega, \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty. \quad (14)$$

### 3.2 Curvature noise frequency spectrum

Let a finite section  $-\frac{1}{2}L < x_3 < \frac{1}{2}L$  of the airfoil span, of width  $L \gg \delta =$  thickness of the turbulent boundary layer at O, be wetted by the turbulent flow. When the flow is statistically stationary in time the blocked surface pressure  $p_s$  satisfies

$$\langle p_s(k, k_3, \omega) p_s^*(k', k_3, \omega') \rangle \approx \frac{L}{2\pi} \delta(\omega - \omega') \delta(k - k') P(k, k_3, \omega), \quad L \gg \delta, \quad (15)$$

where the angle brackets  $\langle \rangle$  represent an ensemble average, the asterisk denotes complex conjugate, and  $P(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$  is the blocked surface pressure wavenumber-frequency spectrum [17, 21].

Then if the *one-sided* acoustic pressure frequency spectrum of the curvature noise is denoted by  $\Phi_O(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$ , such that

$$\langle p^2(\mathbf{x}, t) \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} \Phi_O(\mathbf{x}, \omega) d\omega, \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (16)$$

equations (14) and (15) supply

$$\Phi_O(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \approx \frac{\omega L \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi}{8\pi c_o |\mathbf{x}|^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-|k|\Re}}{|k|} P(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) dk, \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty. \quad (17)$$

To simplify this result we suppose that  $P(k, k_3, \omega)$  is similar in form to the wall-pressure spectrum for a flat wall boundary layer [17, 21]. Thus, if  $U_o$  is the mean flow speed *parallel*

to S just outside the boundary layer at O,  $P(k, k_3, \omega)$  will have a very large maximum in the vicinity of  $k = \omega/U_{oc}$ ,  $k_3 = 0$ , where  $U_{oc} \sim 0.7U_o$  is a boundary layer turbulence convection velocity. Now  $\kappa_o \delta \ll 1$ , because the Mach number of the flow is infinitesimal; the integral in (17) can therefore be approximated by setting  $\kappa_o = 0$  in the argument of  $P(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega)$  and replacing the factor  $e^{-|k|\Re}/|k|$  by its value at  $k = \omega/U_{oc}$ , i.e.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-|k|\Re}}{|k|} P(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) dk \approx \frac{\ell_3}{\pi} \Phi_{pp}(\omega) \frac{e^{-\omega\Re/U_{oc}}}{(\omega/U_{oc})}, \quad \omega > 0, \quad (18)$$

where  $\ell_3 \approx U_o/\omega$  is the Corcos [22] spanwise correlation length, and  $\Phi_{pp}(\omega)$  is the frequency spectrum of the blocked wall pressure. If we adopt Chase's [21] collation of experimental data, we can model the wall pressure frequency spectrum by

$$\frac{(U_o/\delta_*)\Phi_{pp}(\omega)}{(\rho_o v_*^2)^2} = \frac{(\omega\delta_*/U_o)^2}{[(\omega\delta_*/U_o)^2 + \alpha_p^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \alpha_p = 0.12, \quad (19)$$

where  $v_*$  is the boundary layer friction velocity at O [23].

Thus, the curvature noise spectrum (17) may finally be cast in the form

$$\frac{(U/a)\Phi_O(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{(\rho_o U^2)^2 (La/|\mathbf{x}|^2) M \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi} \approx \frac{0.7}{8\pi^2} \left(\frac{\delta_*}{a}\right)^2 \left(\frac{v_*}{U}\right)^4 \frac{(\omega\delta_*/U_o)e^{-\omega\Re/U_{oc}}}{[(\omega\delta_*/U_o)^2 + \alpha_p^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad (20)$$

where  $M = U/c_o$ , and where  $v_* \sim 0.035U_o$ ,  $\delta_*$  are the local values of the friction velocity and boundary layer displacement thickness at O.

#### 4. SLOT NOISE

##### 4.1 Integral representation of the sound

Sound is generated at the slot by the 'scattering' by the slot lip of the evanescent (or hydrodynamic) pressure fluctuations produced by turbulence in the exterior mean flow boundary layer on S and by any turbulence within the high speed Coanda jet. To estimate the corresponding contributions to the far field acoustic spectrum the thickness of the slot lip will be assumed to be constant and equal to  $\Delta$ , and the influence of wall curvature in the immediate neighborhood of the slot will be ignored; the latter assumption is justified by the observation that the length scales of the dominant slot sources must be comparable to the slot width  $h$  which, being typically smaller than about  $10^{-2}a$ , is itself very much smaller than the local radius of curvature of S. This simplified analytical model of the Coanda slot geometry is shown in Figure 4a; for the purpose of calculating the interaction of the flow with the lip CD, the slot-duct width is taken to be uniform and equal to  $h$ . In the figure the 'upper' side ED represents the surface S of the hydrofoil just upstream of the slot; the end A of the lower wall B-A is the continuation of S downstream of the slot; the upstream interior ends  $B_{\pm}$  of the duct would eventually diverge into the jet plenum, but the precise shape of the duct several duct widths  $h$  upstream of C does not materially affect predictions of the sound.

The sound produced by the interaction of the exterior boundary layer and the Coanda jet turbulence with the lip can be evaluated from the general formula (7), with the surface integral confined to the exterior and interior surfaces EDCB<sub>+</sub> of the slot lip, and to the wall B-A. To do this we must determine the form of the potential function  $\Phi^*(\mathbf{y})$  near the slot. This function satisfies  $\Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) \sim \Phi_o^*(\mathbf{y})$  (given by equation (11)) at distances from the slot greatly exceeding the slot width  $h$ . Suppose the outer corner D of the lip (which is parallel to the span of the hydrofoil) is at  $\mathbf{X}_s = (X_{s1}, X_{s2})$ , then near the slot we can write

$$\Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) = \Phi_o^*(\mathbf{X}_s) - \Phi_o^{*'} \varphi^*(\mathbf{y}), \quad \text{where } \Phi_o^{*'} = |\nabla \Phi_o^*(\mathbf{X}_s)|. \quad (21)$$

In this formula  $\Phi_o^{*'}$  represents the magnitude of the potential flow velocity at  $\mathbf{X}_s$  defined by the velocity potential  $\Phi_o^*(\mathbf{y})$  when the presence of the slot is ignored. Very close to the hydrofoil, this velocity is parallel to the nominal surface of the hydrofoil, so that in (21) the function  $\varphi^*(\mathbf{y})$  must represent the distortion of this hypothetical flow by the presence of the slot. The behavior of  $\varphi^*(\mathbf{y})$  can be specified precisely in terms of local coordinates  $(x, y)$  in the streamwise  $x_1x_2$ -plane, with origin at O in Figure 4a, the positive  $x$ -axis lying

along OA, and with  $y$  measured outwards into the fluid from O, such that the inner and outer corners of the lip C and D are respectively at  $(0, h)$  and  $(0, h + \Delta)$ . In other words, in the vicinity of the slot we use the local coordinate system  $\mathbf{y} = (x, y, y_3)$ . Then in the exterior region, upstream and downstream of the slot in Figure 4a, the velocity  $\nabla\varphi^*(\mathbf{y})$  must represent flow at *unit speed in the positive  $x$ -direction*.

The functional form of  $\varphi^*(\mathbf{y}) \equiv \varphi^*(x, y)$  is found by setting  $Z = x + iy$ , and mapping the upper half of the complex  $Z$ -plane exterior to the semi-infinite rectangular domain  $\text{EDCB}_+$  (i.e. exterior to the slot lip of Figure 4a) onto the upper half of the  $\zeta$ -plane by means of the Schwarz-Christoffel transformation [24]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Z}{h} = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{\mu}} & \left\{ (\zeta + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(\zeta + \mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (1 + \mu) \ln [(\zeta + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\zeta + \mu)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \right. \\ & \left. - 2\sqrt{\mu} \ln [\sqrt{\mu}(\zeta + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\zeta + \mu)^{\frac{1}{2}}] + \sqrt{\mu} \ln \zeta - (1 - \sqrt{\mu})^2 \ln \sqrt{1 - \mu} \right\}, \\ & 0 < \mu < 1, \quad \text{Im } \zeta > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

The points E, D, C,  $B_{\pm}$ , A all map onto the real axis in the  $\zeta$ -plane in the manner indicated in Figure 4b: the lip  $\text{EDCB}_+$  maps into the negative real axis  $(-\infty, 0)$ , and lower wall  $B_-A$  maps onto the positive real axis. The value of  $\mu$  is given in terms of the thickness  $\Delta$  of the lip by

$$\mu = 1 / \left[ 1 + \frac{\Delta}{h} + \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{\Delta}{h}\right)^2 - 1} \right]^2 \quad (23)$$

The image in the  $\zeta$ -plane of the flow past the slot represented by the potential function  $\varphi^*(\mathbf{y}) \equiv \varphi^*(x, y)$  is a flow at uniform speed in the positive direction of the real  $\zeta$ -axis, whose complex potential is therefore a linear function of  $\zeta$ . According to (22),  $Z \sim h\zeta/\pi\sqrt{\mu}$  at large distances from the slot in the exterior region, so that unit speed at large distances from the slot in the  $Z$ -plane is obtained by taking

$$\varphi^*(x, y) = \text{Re} \left[ \frac{h}{\pi\sqrt{\mu}} (\zeta + 1) \right], \quad (24)$$

where the constant '1' is included to ensure that  $\varphi^*$  vanishes at the corner D of the lip. By evaluating  $\Phi'_0 = |\nabla\Phi^*(\mathbf{X}_s)|$  from the definition (11), we may now cast the local representation (21) in the form

$$\Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) = \Phi^*(\mathbf{X}_s) + \alpha \text{Re} \left( \zeta(Z) + 1 \right), \quad \text{where} \quad \alpha = \frac{-h}{2\pi\sqrt{\mu}[(X_{s1} + \Re/2)^2 + X_{s2}^2]^{\frac{1}{4}}}. \quad (25)$$

## 4.2 Passive slot noise generated by the external boundary layer

'Passive' slot noise is produced by the interaction of the exterior mean flow boundary layer turbulence on S with the lip of the jet slot. To evaluate the surface integral of equation (7) for this component of the sound it is assumed that in the neighborhood of the slot lip all of the turbulence in the exterior boundary layer lies in the region  $y \geq h + \Delta$  above the lip. Then in the region  $y < h + \Delta$ , each frequency component  $p_I(\mathbf{y}, \omega)$  of the hydrodynamic pressure  $p_I(\mathbf{y}, t)$  that would be generated by the boundary layer turbulence when diffraction at the surface S is ignored can be cast in the form

$$p_I(\mathbf{y}, \omega) = \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_I(k, k_3, \omega) e^{i(kx + k_3 y_3) - (h + \Delta - y)\sqrt{k^2 + k_3^2}} dk dk_3, \quad y < h + \Delta, \quad (26)$$

where the exponential factor  $e^{-(h + \Delta - y)\sqrt{k^2 + k_3^2}}$  accounts for the 'evanescent' decrease in amplitude of the induced pressure with distance  $h + \Delta - y$  'below' the boundary layer. According to this definition,  $p_s(k, k_3, \omega) = 2p_I(k, k_3, \omega)$  may be interpreted as the blocked pressure on S upstream of the outer corner D of the lip. The Fourier transform  $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{y}, \omega)$  of the upwash velocity on S may now be calculated from

$$\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{y}, \omega) = \frac{1}{i\rho_o\omega} \nabla p_I(\mathbf{y}, \omega). \quad (27)$$

Now  $dS(\mathbf{y}) = ds dy_3$  in the integral  $\oint_S \Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) v_n(\mathbf{y}, \omega) e^{i\kappa_o|x - i_3 y_3|} dS(\mathbf{y})$  of equation (7), where  $s$  is the curvilinear distance on S in the  $xy$ -plane. By writing  $Z = x + iy$  and noting that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\{\kappa_o|x - i_3 y_3| + k_3 y_3\}} dy_3 = 2\pi\delta(k_3 - \kappa_o \cos \psi) e^{i\kappa_o|x|}, \quad |x| \rightarrow \infty,$$

we find

$$\oint_S \Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) v_n(\mathbf{y}, \omega) e^{i\kappa_o|x - i_3 y_3|} dS(\mathbf{y}) = \frac{\alpha\pi e^{i\kappa_o|x|}}{\rho_o\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{sgn}(k) p_s(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) \mathcal{I}_S(k) dk, \quad (28)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_S(k) &= \text{c.c.} \left\{ \frac{-ike^{-(h+\Delta)|k|}}{\alpha} \oint_{\gamma} \Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) e^{-ikZ} dZ \right\}, \quad k > 0, \\ &= \text{c.c.} \{ \mathcal{I}_S(-k) \}, \quad k < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

and the notation c.c.  $\{\cdot\}$  implies the complex conjugate of the quantity in the brace brackets. The integral defining  $\mathcal{I}_S$  is taken over the piecewise rectilinear contour  $\gamma = \text{AB}_-\text{B}_+\text{CDE}$  in the  $Z$ -plane of Figure 4a, starting at A and ending at E; and we have made the low

Mach number approximation  $e^{-(h+\Delta)\sqrt{k^2+\kappa_o^2}\cos^2\psi} \approx e^{-|k|(h+\Delta)}$ , which is applicable in the hydrodynamic domain  $k \sim \omega/U_s \gg \omega/c_o$  occupied by the boundary layer pressure sources.

Only those contributions to the integral  $\mathcal{I}_S$  from the neighborhood of the mouth of the slot are relevant, since turbulence sources may be assumed to be absent very far upstream, and to die out (i.e. become incoherent with the sources near the slot) at large distances downstream. This means, that when using the approximation (25) for  $\Phi^*(\mathbf{y})$  (which is valid only close to the slot) to evaluate  $\mathcal{I}_S$ , it is permissible to secure convergence of the integrals by integrating by parts and formally discarding contributions from  $Z = +\infty$  and  $Z = -\infty + i(h+\Delta)$ . By noting that  $\zeta$  is real on  $\gamma$ , we then find, integrating by parts once,

$$\mathcal{I}_S(k) = \text{c.c.} \left\{ -e^{-(h+\Delta)|k|} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{d\zeta}{dZ} e^{-ikZ} dZ \right\} = \text{c.c.} \left\{ e^{-(h+\Delta)|k|} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikZ(\zeta)} d\zeta \right\}, \quad k > 0, \quad (30)$$

The final integration with respect to  $\zeta$  is taken along the real axis, passing just above the integrable singularities of  $Z(\zeta)$ .

Hence, collecting together these results for (28) and substituting into equation (7) we finally obtain, after summing over all frequency components, the passive slot noise acoustic pressure:

$$p(\mathbf{x}, t) \approx \frac{-h \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi \sin(\theta/2)}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\mu c_o} |\mathbf{x}| [(X_{s1} + \Re/2)^2 + X_{s2}^2]^{\frac{1}{4}}} \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{i\omega} \text{sgn}(k) p_s(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) \\ \times \mathcal{I}_S(k) e^{-i\omega[t]} dk d\omega, \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty. \quad (31)$$

This can be used to calculate the corresponding one-sided acoustic pressure spectrum  $\Phi_S(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$  of the passive slot noise (defined as in (16)):

$$\Phi_S(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \approx \frac{\omega L h^2 \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi}{8\pi^4 \mu c_o [(X_{s1} + \Re/2)^2 + X_{s2}^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} |\mathbf{x}|^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\mathcal{I}_S(k)|^2 P(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) dk \\ |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (32)$$

where  $P(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega)$  is the exterior boundary layer blocked surface pressure wavenumber-frequency spectrum just upstream of the slot. When  $kh \gg 1$  this formula reduces in form to that describing the production of sound by turbulent boundary layer flow over a 'rectangular' trailing edge of thickness  $\Delta$  when the flow is assumed to separate at the corner adjacent to the boundary layer [17]. In this limit the interaction of the exterior boundary



layer turbulence with the 'image' of the lip in the inner wall B-A of figure 4a becomes negligible.

Numerical estimates can be made by evaluating the remaining integral in (32) by an approximation of the type used in equation (18), together with a corresponding formula (19) for the local blocked surface pressure frequency spectrum on the hydrofoil just upstream of the slot. The result can be expressed in the following form analogous to the curvature noise spectrum (20)

$$\frac{(U/a)\Phi_S(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{(\rho_o U^2)^2 (La/|\mathbf{x}|^2) M \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi} \approx \frac{1}{8\pi^5} \frac{h}{[(X_{s1} + \Re/2)^2 + X_{s2}^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left( \frac{h\delta_*}{a^2} \right) \left( \frac{v_*}{U} \right)^4 \frac{(\omega\delta_*/U_s)^2 |\mathcal{I}_S(\omega/U_{sc})|^2}{[(\omega\delta_*/U_s)^2 + \alpha_p^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad (33)$$

where  $U_{sc} \approx 0.7U_s$ ,  $U_s$  being the mean flow speed indicated in Figure 4a just outside the exterior boundary layer above the slot, and  $\delta_*$  and  $v_*$  are local values of the boundary layer displacement thickness and friction velocity.

In general  $|\mathcal{I}_S(\omega/U_{sc})|^2$  must be evaluated numerically from the definition (30). Because the integral in (30) is dominated by contributions from the neighborhood of the lip, numerical evaluation is facilitated (for  $k > 0$ ) by first deforming the contour in the  $\zeta$ -plane onto the piecewise rectilinear path joining the points  $\zeta = -1 - i\infty$ ,  $-1$ ,  $0$ ,  $-i\infty$ , where the section along the real axis between  $\zeta = -1$ ,  $0$  passes *above* the singularities of  $Z(\zeta)$ . On this contour the integrand is exponentially small at the two extremes where  $\zeta \rightarrow -i\infty$ . The following two limiting cases can be evaluated explicitly:

$$|\mathcal{I}_S(k)|^2 = \begin{cases} 3\Gamma^2\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) / \left[ \frac{2|k|h\sqrt{1/\mu-1}}{3\pi} \right]^{\frac{4}{3}}, & |k|\Delta \gg 1, \quad \Delta \neq 0; \\ \frac{2\pi^2}{|k|h} (1 - e^{-2|k|h}), & \Delta = 0. \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

These formulae respectively define the high frequency behavior when the lip thickness  $\Delta \neq 0$ , and the exact behavior for all frequencies when  $\Delta = 0$  (i.e. when  $\Delta \ll h$ ).

### 4.3 Slot noise generated by the Coanda jet

In typical underwater applications, the Coanda jet Reynolds number  $U_j h/\nu \sim 10^5$  ( $\nu \sim 10^{-6}$  m<sup>2</sup>/sec being the kinematic viscosity of water). This would normally imply that the jet flow from the slot is fully turbulent. However, the exit flow from the plenum

converges towards the slot thereby inhibiting instability and the onset of turbulence, so that some care must be exercised in estimating the turbulence properties of the jet. In undersea applications fouling of interior surfaces may be a source of turbulence.

By symmetry it may be assumed that the blocked surface pressures  $p_s$  produced by the turbulent jet on the upper and lower slot duct walls are statistically the same. Then, to evaluate the surface integral  $\oint_S \Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) v_n(\mathbf{y}, \omega) e^{i\kappa_o |\mathbf{x} - i_3 y_3|} dS(\mathbf{y})$  of equation (7) by the procedure described above, we can take the 'incident' hydrodynamic pressure  $p_I(\mathbf{y}, \omega)$  to be given by

$$\begin{aligned} p_I(\mathbf{y}, \omega) &= \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_I(k, k_3, \omega) e^{i(kx + k_3 y_3) - (y-h)\sqrt{k^2 + k_3^2}} dk dk_3, \quad y \geq h \text{ on } B_+ \text{CDE}, \\ &= \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_I(k, k_3, \omega) e^{i(kx + k_3 y_3) + y\sqrt{k^2 + k_3^2}} dk dk_3, \quad y \leq 0 \text{ on } B_- \text{A}, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

where in these two formulae,  $p_I(k, k_3, \omega)$  respectively represents the Fourier transform of the incident pressure generated by the jet turbulence on  $B_+ \text{C}$  and  $B_- \text{A}$ . In each case the upwash velocity is calculated from (27). The radiated pressures may now be calculated by the method used in §4.2 for the passive slot noise. In doing this, however, it should be noted that the wall pressures on the upper and lower slot duct walls will normally be *statistically independent* except at very low frequencies. The net acoustic pressure spectrum will therefore be equal to the sum of the separate spectra generated by the upper and lower Coanda jet boundary layers.

In the acoustic far field we find

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\pm}(\mathbf{x}, t) &\approx \frac{\pm h \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi \sin(\theta/2)}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\mu c_o} |\mathbf{x}| [(X_{s1} + \Re/2)^2 + X_{s2}^2]^{\frac{1}{4}}} \\ &\times \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{i\omega} \operatorname{sgn}(k) p_s(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) \mathcal{I}_{\pm}(k) e^{-i\omega[t]} dk d\omega, \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

where  $p_{\pm}(\mathbf{x}, t)$  denotes the acoustic pressure respectively attributable to the upper/lower boundary layers of the Coanda jet, and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_+(k) &= \frac{ike^{|k|h}}{\alpha} \oint_{B_+}^E \Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) e^{ikZ} dZ \equiv e^{|k|h} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{ikZ(\zeta)} d\zeta, \quad k > 0, \\ &= \text{c.c.} \{ \mathcal{I}_+(-k) \}, \quad k < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_-(k) &= \text{c.c.} \left\{ \frac{-ik}{\alpha} \oint_A^{B_-} \Phi^*(\mathbf{y}) e^{-ikZ} dZ \right\} \equiv \text{c.c.} \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ikZ(\zeta)} d\zeta \right\}, \quad k > 0, \\ &= \text{c.c.} \{ \mathcal{I}_-(-k) \}, \quad k < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

The corresponding one-sided acoustic pressure spectra  $\Phi_J^\pm(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$  are given by

$$\Phi_J^\pm(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \approx \frac{\omega L h^2 \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi}{8\pi^4 \mu c_0 [(X_{s1} + \Re/2)^2 + X_{s2}^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} |\mathbf{x}|^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\mathcal{I}_\pm(k)|^2 P(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) dk, \quad |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (39)$$

where  $P(k, k_3, \omega)$  is the blocked pressure wavenumber-frequency spectrum for the jet, assumed to be the same on the upper and lower walls of the jet slot. The remaining wavenumber integral can be approximated as previously, by expanding about the peak of  $P(k, \kappa_o \cos \psi, \omega) \approx P(k, 0, \omega)$  at  $k = \omega/U_{jc}$  (where  $U_{jc} \approx 0.7U_j$ ). Using the corresponding representation (19) of the blocked pressure frequency spectrum, we then find

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(U/a)\Phi_J^\pm(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{(\rho_o U^2)^2 (La/|\mathbf{x}|^2) M \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi} \\ & \approx \frac{1}{8\pi^5} \frac{h}{[(X_{s1} + \Re/2)^2 + X_{s2}^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left( \frac{h\delta_*}{a^2} \right) \left( \frac{v_*}{U} \right)^4 \frac{(\omega\delta_*/U_j)^2 |\mathcal{I}_\pm(\omega/U_{jc})|^2}{[(\omega\delta_*/U_j)^2 + \alpha_p^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

where  $\delta_*$  and  $v_*$  are the boundary layer displacement thickness and friction velocity in the Coanda jet flow from the slot.

The values of  $|\mathcal{I}_\pm(\omega/U_{jc})|^2$  must be found by numerical integration, as before. However, the following special cases may be noted:

$$|\mathcal{I}_+(k)|^2 = \begin{cases} 3\Gamma^2\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) / \left[ \frac{2|k|h\sqrt{1/\mu-1}}{3\pi\mu} \right]^{\frac{4}{3}}, & |k|\Delta \gg 1, \quad \Delta \neq 0; \\ 2\pi^2 / [ |k|h (1 - e^{-2|k|h}) ], & \Delta = 0; \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

$$|\mathcal{I}_-(k)|^2 = \begin{cases} 3\Gamma^2\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) e^{-2|k|h} / \left[ \frac{2|k|h\sqrt{1/\mu-1}}{3\pi\mu} \right]^{\frac{4}{3}}, & |k|\Delta \gg 1, \quad \Delta \neq 0; \\ 2\pi^2 e^{-2|k|h} / [ |k|h (1 - e^{-2|k|h}) ], & \Delta = 0. \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

## 5. NUMERICAL RESULTS

To illustrate predictions of these formulae we consider a typical application involving a nominally elliptic hydrofoil at zero mean angle of attack with semi-major and minor axes  $a = 1.5$  m and  $b = 0.2a$  respectively, and with a rounded trailing edge of radius  $\mathfrak{R}$ . The following parameter values are representative of what might be encountered when a Coanda jet is used to generate a lift coefficient  $C_L \sim 3.5$  in water at a forward speed of  $U = 5$  knots (2.5 m/sec):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h &= 0.006a \\ \mathfrak{R} &= 0.08a \\ \{(X_{s1} + \mathfrak{R}/2)^2 + X_{s2}^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 0.1a \\ U_o &= 2.8U \\ U_j &= 6U \\ U_s &= 0.4U_j \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (43)$$

It is assumed that entrainment by the jet produces a local increase in the exterior mean velocity  $U_s$  near the slot; the choice  $U_s = 0.4U_j$  is based on the experimental data of Novak *et al.* [8 - 10]. For the exterior boundary layer flow we can estimate that near the slot and the rounded trailing edge the displacement thickness  $\delta_* \approx 0.004a$ . Under ideal conditions the Coanda jet is laminar just upstream of the slot exit; we call this case (a), in which there is no direct contribution to the sound from the interaction of the jet with the slot lip. However, according to the observations of Novak *et al.* [8 - 10] turbulence velocities of magnitude  $\sim 0.1U_j$  occur near the slot exit, where the same data indicates that the boundary layer thickness  $\sim 0.15h$ ; we call this case (b) and take  $\delta_* \approx 0.15h/8 = 0.019h$  [23]. The friction velocity is taken to be related to the local mean stream velocity  $V$  just outside the corresponding turbulent boundary layer by  $v_* = 0.035V$  (we take  $V = U_j$  in the Coanda jet) [23].

These values and equations (20), (33) and (40) may now be used to calculate the acoustic pressure frequency spectrum for cases (a) and (b) for prescribed values of the lip thickness  $\Delta$ . Thus, the solid curves in Figures 5 and 6 represent predictions of the overall sound pressure spectrum

$$10 \times \log_{10} \left( \frac{(U/a)\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{(\rho_o U^2)^2 (La/|\mathbf{x}|^2) M \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi} \right) \text{ dB}$$

in these two cases for a lip of zero thickness ( $\Delta = 0$ ) where, respectively for cases (a) and (b),  $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \Phi_O(\mathbf{x}, \omega) + \Phi_S(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$  and  $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \Phi_O(\mathbf{x}, \omega) + \Phi_S(\mathbf{x}, \omega) + \Phi_J^-(\mathbf{x}, \omega) + \Phi_J^+(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$ .

The broken line curves in the figure represent the individual contributions from the curvature noise  $\Phi_O$ , the passive slot noise  $\Phi_S$  and (in Figure 6) the Coanda jet-slot interaction  $\Phi_J^\pm$ . The very low frequency sound is dominated by the curvature noise. At high frequencies the passive slot noise is dominant in case (a), but Figure 6 shows that when turbulence is present in the Coanda jet the spectrum is extended out to much higher frequencies attributable to the interaction of the jet turbulence with the lip. In case (b), and for these particular parameter values, the relative contribution from the passive slot noise is negligible. In both cases  $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$  is predicted to decrease with  $f = \omega/2\pi$  like  $\Phi_{pp}(\omega)/\omega \sim f^{-2}$  at high frequencies.

At frequencies below about 500 Hz the assumption used in the calculation that the acoustic wavelength is large compared to the hydrofoil chord ceases to be valid, and results at these frequencies should strictly be corrected by application of the interpolation factor given in [20]. The correction would decrease the amplitude of the sound predicted at lower frequencies, because of the reduced efficiency with which sound is produced by a hydrofoil of compact chord. The magnitude of the low frequency correction depends strongly on the radiation direction but, because the fluid-surface interaction mechanism is independent of the chord for small scale turbulence, we can obtain an overall picture of the importance of trailing edge rounding and the slot-generated sound at these frequencies by comparing our present predictions for a *non-compact* chord with the corresponding predictions for a flat-plate hydrofoil of the same chord, with the same turbulent flow over its trailing edge. For such a flat-plate hydrofoil the mean flow velocity outside the boundary layer is constant and equal to  $U$ , and for turbulent flow on one side only, we find [17]

$$\frac{(U/a)\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{(\rho_o U^2)^2 (La/|\mathbf{x}|^2) M \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi} \approx \frac{0.7}{2\pi^2} \left(\frac{\delta_*}{a}\right)^2 \left(\frac{v_*}{U}\right)^4 \frac{(\omega \delta_*/U)}{[(\omega \delta_*/U)^2 + \alpha_p^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \quad (44)$$

This is plotted as the dotted curves in Figures 5 and 6. Comparison with the spectrum for the overall CC-hydrofoil noise reveals a broad level of agreement at very low frequencies, and also at high frequencies when the Coanda jet is turbulent-free. However, at high frequencies the radiation generated by the turbulent Coanda jet is typically 20 dB in excess of the flat-plate edge noise.

Figures 7 and 8 display the corresponding predictions respectively for cases (a) and (b) when the slot lip has thickness  $\Delta = 0.5h$ . In case (a) (no jet turbulence) the passive slot noise is smaller (relative to the case  $\Delta = 0$ ) by about 5 dB at low frequencies; the reduction

is larger at high frequencies because the finite thickness of the lip causes the spectrum to decrease like  $\Phi_{pp}(\omega)/\omega^{\frac{4}{3}} \sim f^{-\frac{7}{3}}$  (instead of like  $f^{-2}$  when  $\Delta = 0$ ); the efficiency of production of sound at the slot is in this case smaller than for the corresponding flat-plate edge flow represented by the dotted curve. When the Coanda jet is turbulent (Figure 8, Case(b)) the higher frequencies are once again dominated by the jet-slot interaction noise (which also decreases like  $f^{-\frac{7}{3}}$ ).

## 6. CONCLUSION

Coanda wall jet circulation control permits the lift generated by a hydrofoil to be greatly increased at low mean flow speeds without the deployment of mechanical lift augmentation devices such as a trailing edge flap. However, because of the relatively high jet speeds required to maintain attached flow around the hydrofoil, additional self-noise is produced over and above that usually attributed to the boundary layer turbulence (generated by boundary layer instability even when the incident mean flow is nominally steady) interacting with the trailing edge.

Three noise sources that are likely to dominate the production of sound in the vicinity of the trailing edge of the hydrofoil have been identified. Theoretical predictions of their relative contributions to the overall self-noise of the CC-hydrofoil are critically dependent on a proper understanding of the turbulence characteristics of the flow, especially within the Coanda jet. The following quantitative conclusions are based on particular numerical estimates for these quantities used in this report, and should therefore be regarded as tentative.

Very low frequencies are dominated by 'curvature noise', generated by the interaction of boundary layer turbulence with the rounded trailing edge of the CC-hydrofoil; it is similar in character and amplitude to the low frequency component of the trailing edge noise produced by a hydrofoil of equal chord, but with a sharp trailing edge. The jet slot is the main source at higher frequencies. 'Passive slot noise' is produced by the 'scattering' into sound of the near field pressure fluctuations of turbulence in the exterior mean boundary layer flow over the slot. This is much stronger than the curvature noise at higher frequencies, and is comparable in magnitude to the sharp edged trailing edge noise. However, if the Coanda jet is turbulent, the sound produced by its interaction with the lip of the slot tends to be the dominant source at high frequencies (say for  $fh/U_j > 1$ ). The overall level of the interaction noise depends on the thickness  $\Delta$  of the slot lip: when  $\Delta = 0$  the Coanda jet noise at higher frequencies is typically 20 dB or more greater than conventional trailing edge noise. The difference becomes smaller as the lip increases in thickness, since this tends to reduce the efficiency of the edge scattering.

It has been implicitly assumed that the acoustic impedance of the jet slot is infinitely large. This means that no account is taken of 'cavity resonances' of the jet plenum. Such resonances probably occur in practice at very low frequencies. In principle their contributions can be included by modifying the hydroacoustic Green's function in the

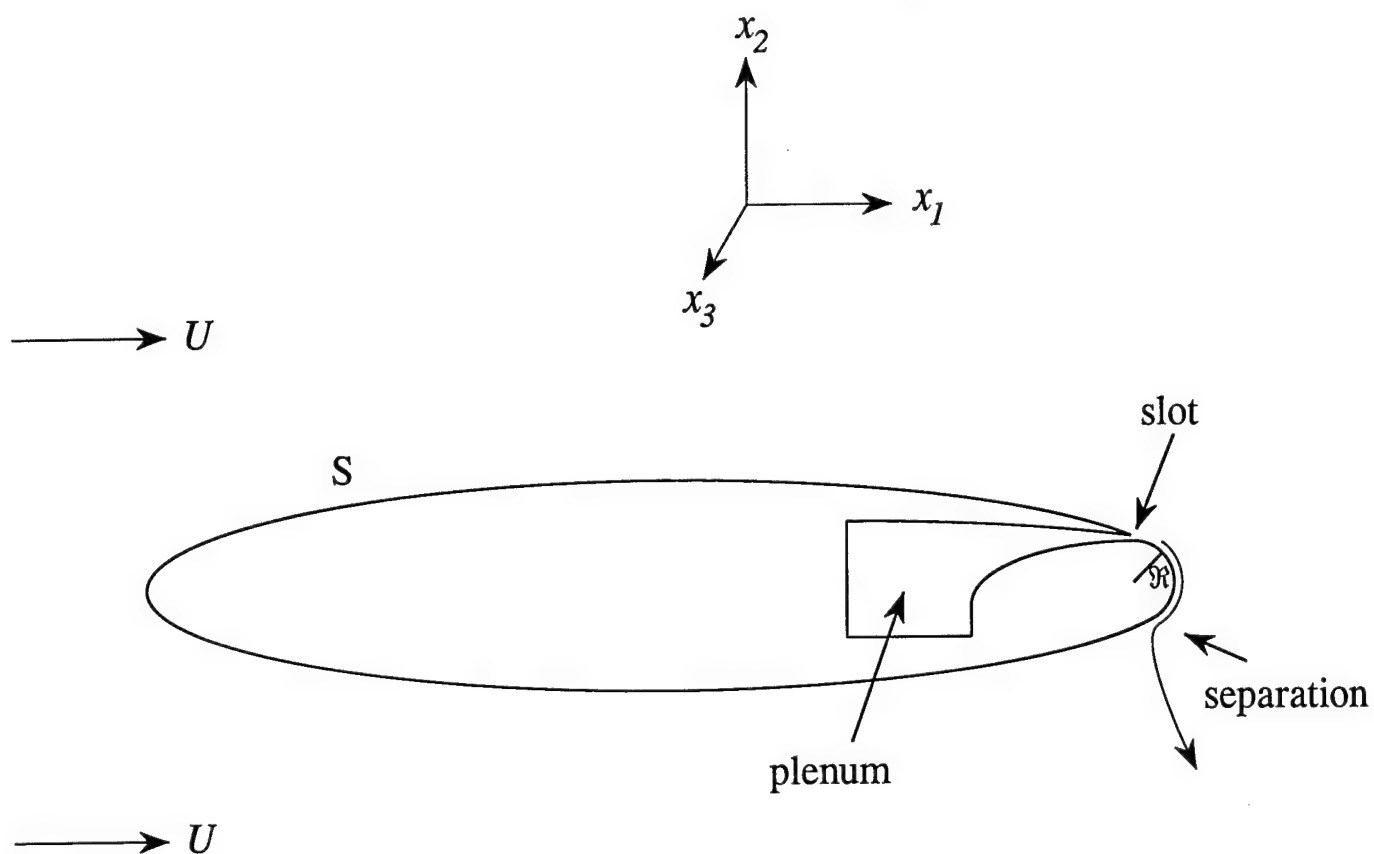
manner described in [25], although the modification would depend on a detailed specification of the plenum characteristics and would be useful only if observation indicated the presence of resonance peaks in the acoustic spectrum.



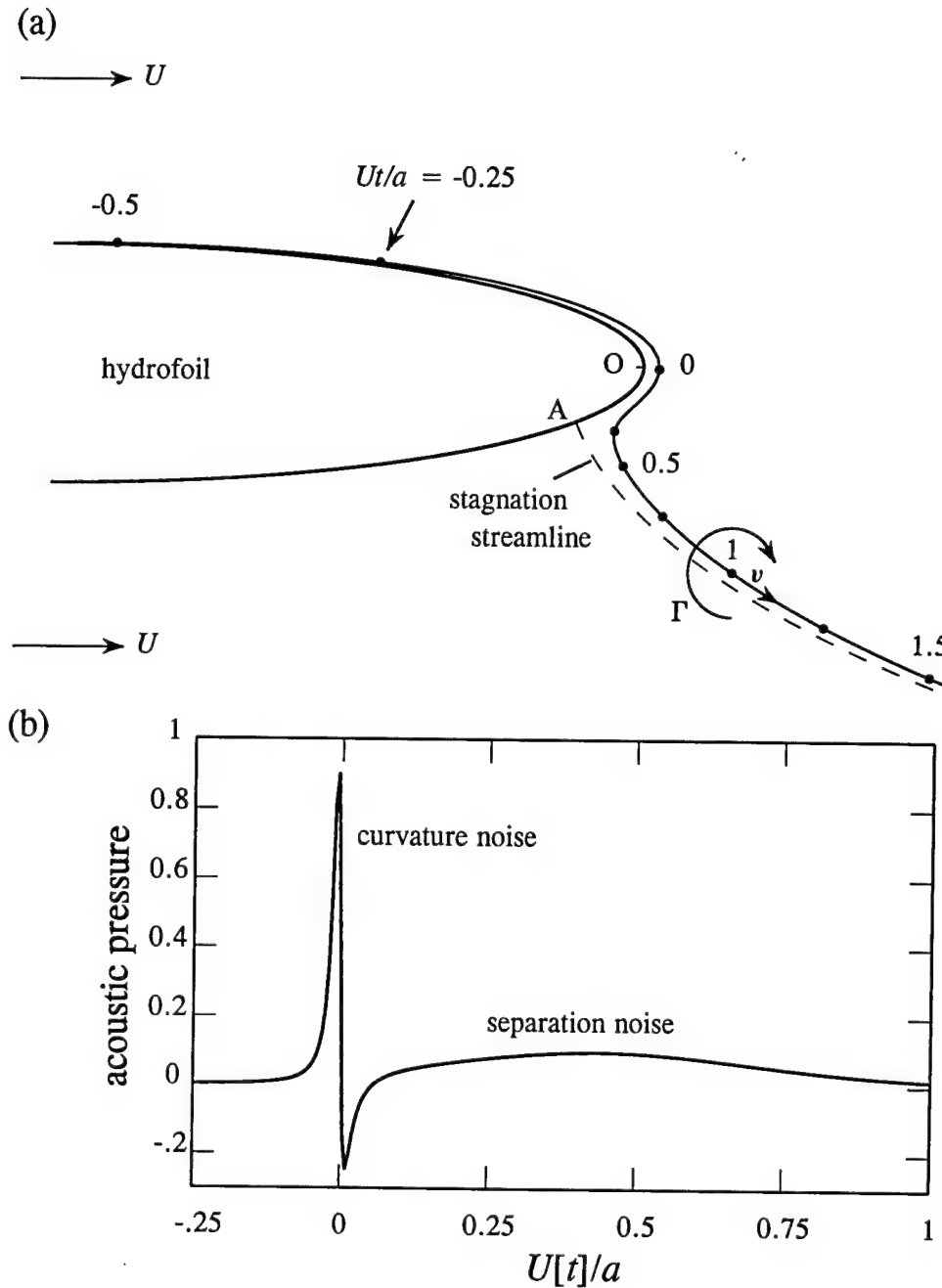
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**Figure 1.** Schematic Coanda jet circulation control hydrofoil, set at zero angle of attack to a nominally uniform mean flow at speed  $U$ , showing the jet slot and plenum.



**Figure 2.** (a) Trajectory of the line vortex (5) around the trailing edge of an elliptic airfoil of semi-major and minor axes  $a$ ,  $b$  with  $b/a = 0.2$ , for  $U = 2.5$  m/sec.,  $a = 1.5$  m,  $C_L = 3.5$ . The vortex is released at the midchord position at a standoff distance equal to the nominal boundary layer displacement thickness  $\delta_* = 0.0024a$ . (b) Nondimensional far-field acoustic pressure  $p(\mathbf{x}, t)/[(\rho_0 U^2)(\Gamma L \cos \Theta / c_0 a |\mathbf{x}|)]$  plotted as a function of the retarded time  $[t] = t - |\mathbf{x}|/c_0$ , showing the 'curvature noise' produced when the vortex passes around the trailing edge at O, and the 'separation noise' generated near A.

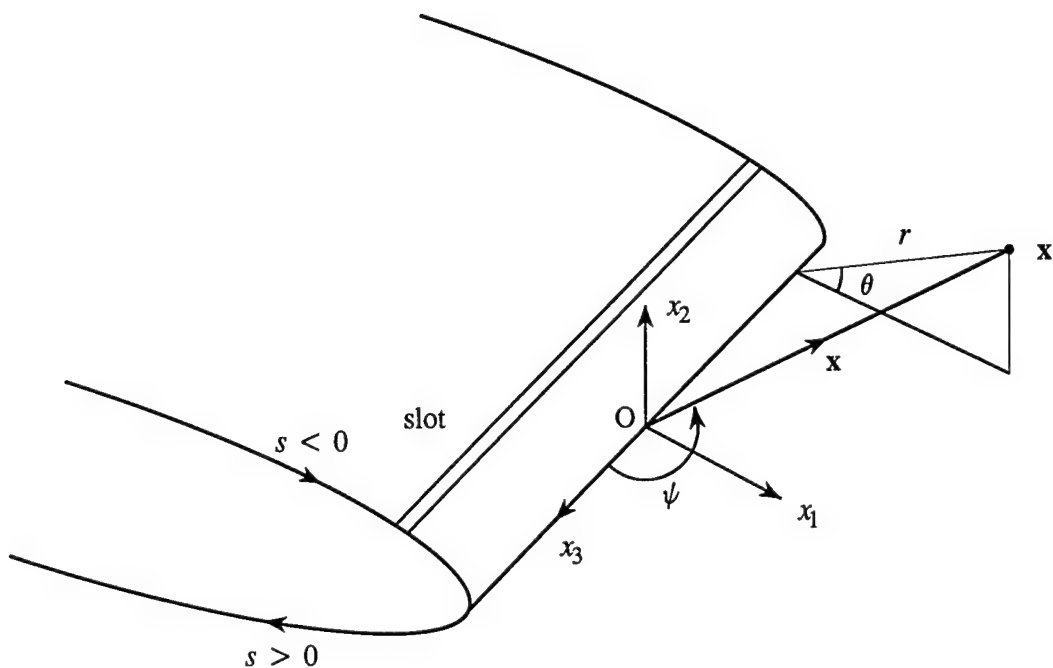


Figure 3. Coordinates used to define the far field observer position  $\mathbf{x}$ .



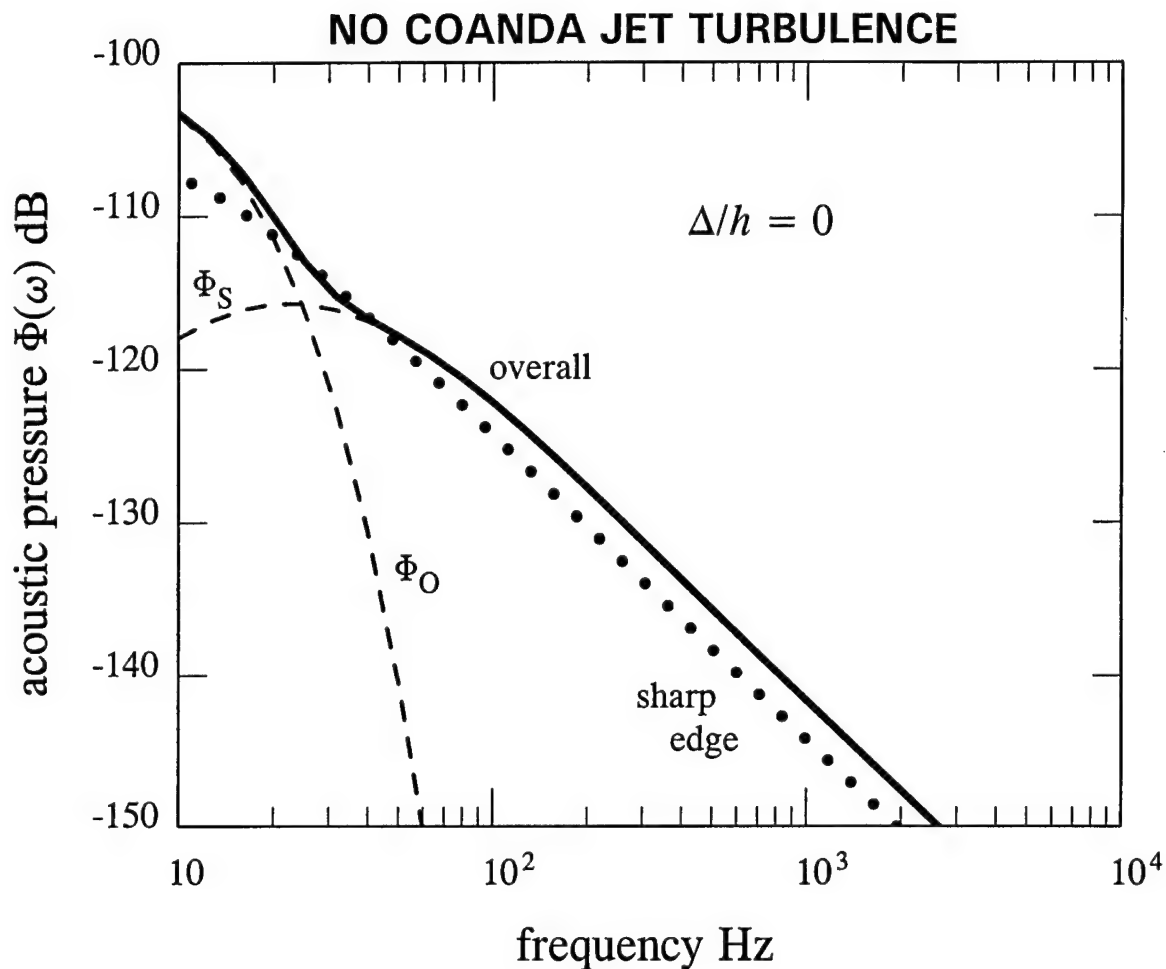


Figure 5. Overall acoustic pressure frequency spectrum (—)

$$10 \times \log_{10} \left( \frac{(U/a)\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{(\rho_0 U^2)^2 (La/|\mathbf{x}|^2) M \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi} \right)$$

and the component spectra  $\Phi_O$ ,  $\Phi_S$  (- - -) for conditions (43) for a turbulence-free Coanda jet (Case (a)) and a lip of thickness  $\Delta = 0$ . The dotted curve (•••) is the corresponding edge noise spectrum (44) for a flat-plate hydrofoil of equal chord.

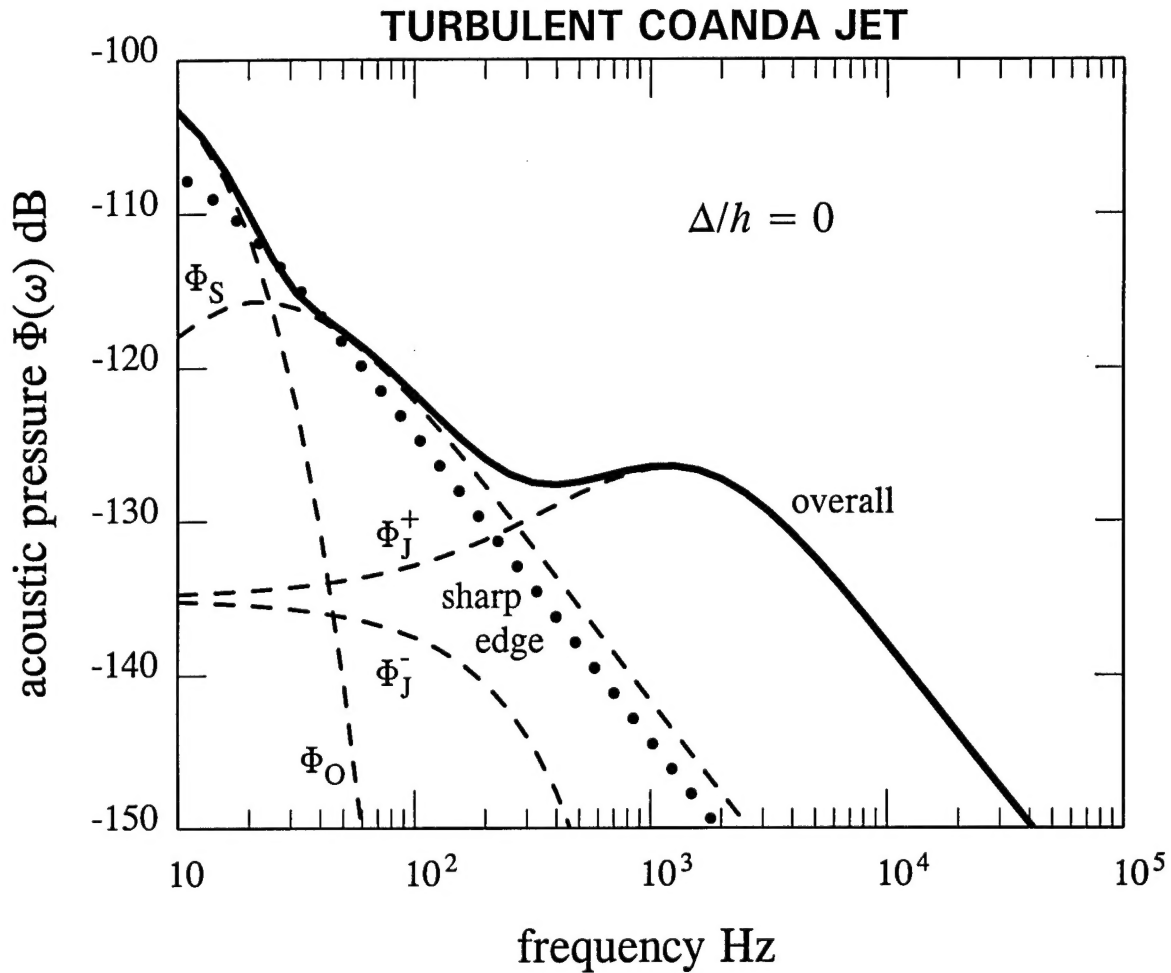


Figure 6. Overall acoustic pressure frequency spectrum (———)

$$10 \times \log_{10} \left( \frac{(U/a)\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{(\rho_o U^2)^2 (La/|\mathbf{x}|^2) M \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi} \right)$$

and the component spectra  $\Phi_O$ ,  $\Phi_S$ ,  $\Phi_J^\pm$  (---) for conditions (43) for a turbulent Coanda jet (Case (b)) and a lip of thickness  $\Delta = 0$ . The dotted curve (•••) is the corresponding edge noise spectrum (44) for a flat-plate hydrofoil of equal chord.



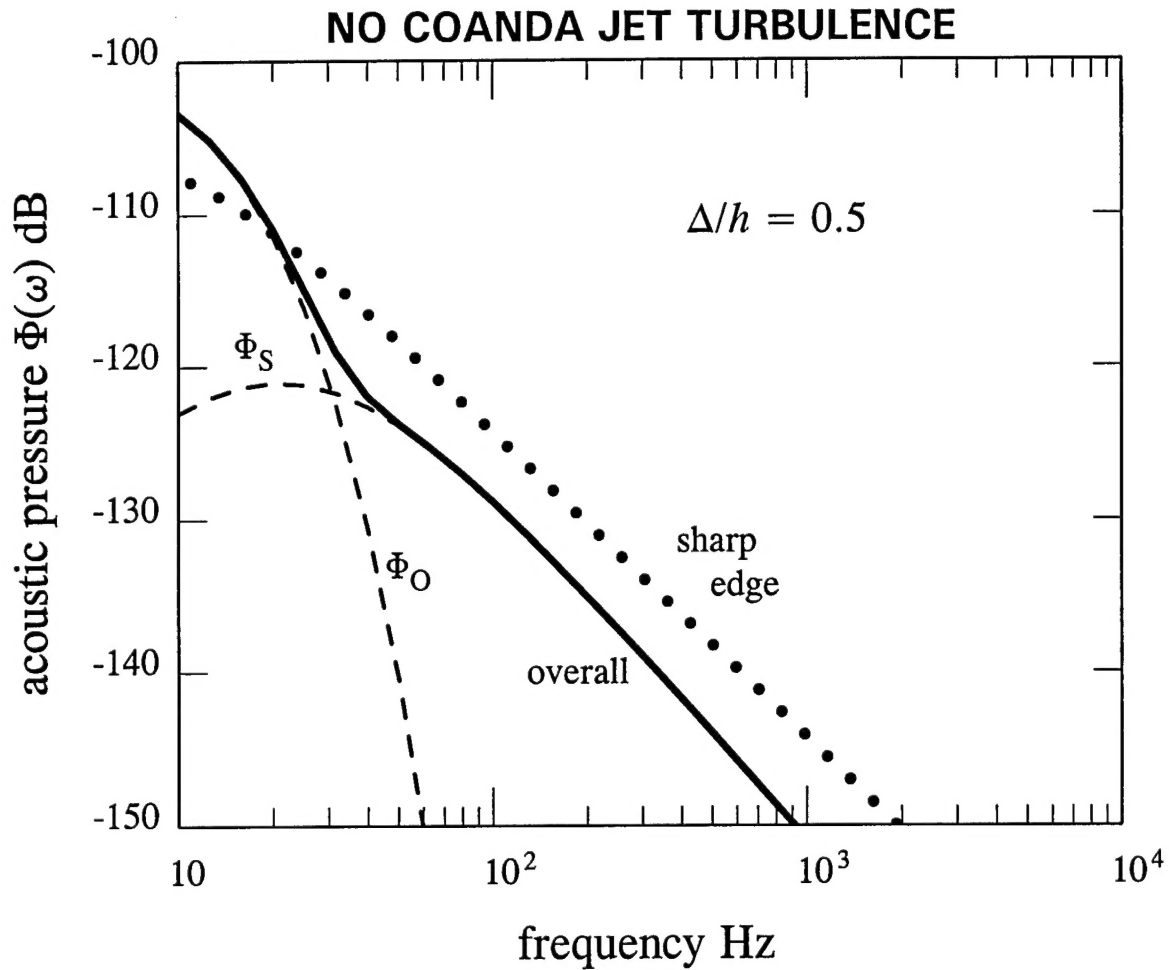


Figure 7. Overall acoustic pressure frequency spectrum (—)

$$10 \times \log_{10} \left( \frac{(U/a)\Phi(x, \omega)}{(\rho_o U^2)^2 (La/|x|^2) M \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi} \right)$$

and the component spectra  $\Phi_O$ ,  $\Phi_S$  (- - -) for conditions (43) for a turbulence-free Coanda jet (Case (a)) and a lip of thickness  $\Delta = 0.5h$ . The dotted curve (•••) is the corresponding edge noise spectrum (44) for a flat-plate hydrofoil of equal chord.

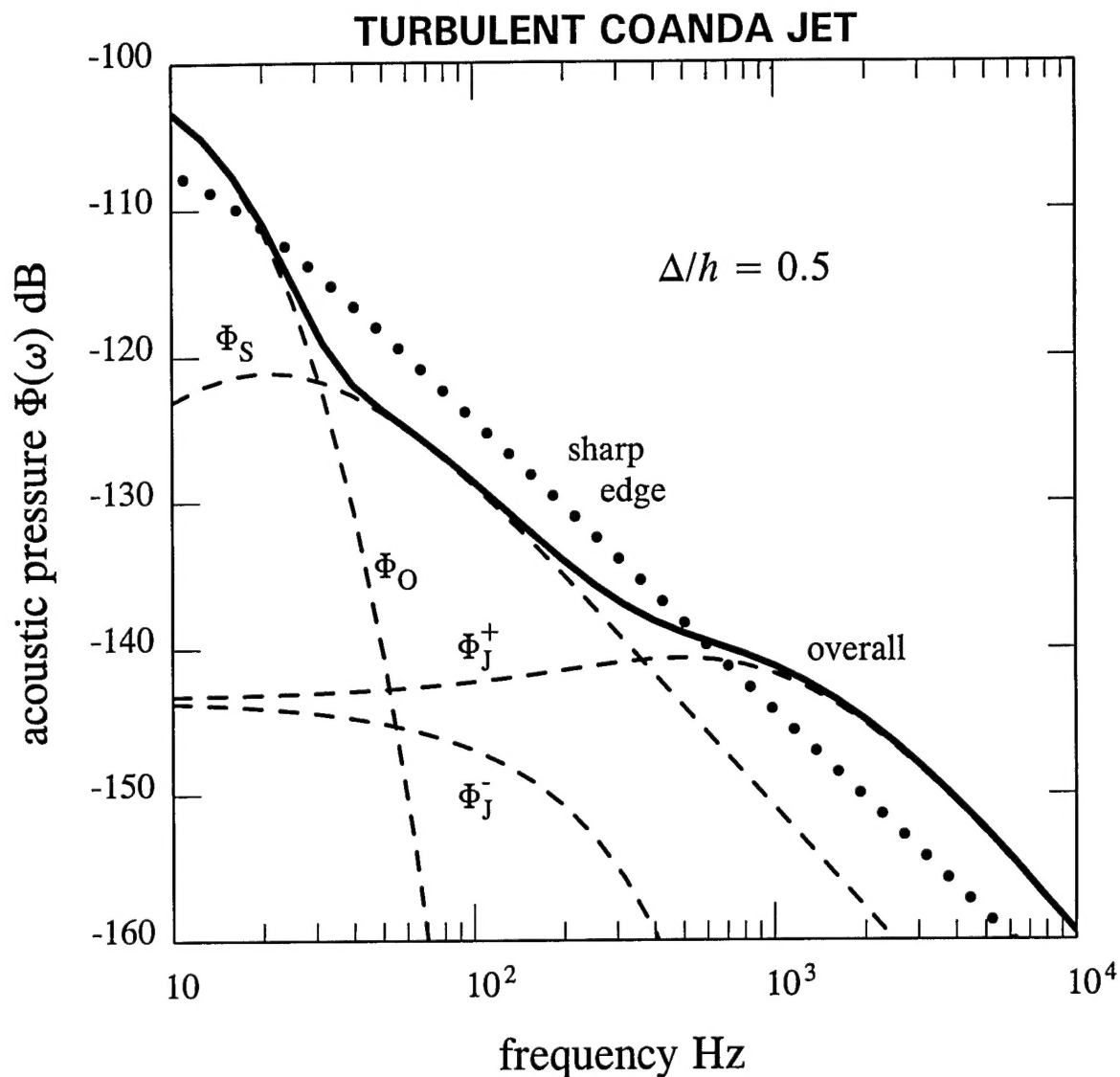


Figure 8. Overall acoustic pressure frequency spectrum (——)

$$10 \times \log_{10} \left( \frac{(U/a)\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{(\rho_o U^2)^2 (La/|\mathbf{x}|^2) M \sin^2(\theta/2) \sin \psi} \right)$$

and the component spectra  $\Phi_O$ ,  $\Phi_S$ ,  $\Phi_J^\pm$  (---) for conditions (43) for a turbulent Coanda jet (Case (b)) and a lip of thickness  $\Delta = 0.5h$ . The dotted curve (•••) is the corresponding edge noise spectrum (44) for a flat-plate hydrofoil of equal chord.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE 1 October 2000	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final. 01 Jan 2000 - 30 Sep. 2000		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Analytical study of the noise generated by a Coanda wall jet circulation control device		5. FUNDING NUMBERS  N00014-00-1-0127		
6. AUTHOR(S) Michael S. Howe				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Boston University College of Engineering 110 Cummings Street Boston MA 02215		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER AM-00-004		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Office of Naval Research Code 333 Dr. L. Patrick Purtell		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT  Approved for Public Release; distribution is Unlimited.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE		
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)  An analysis is made of the production of sound by a hydrofoil with a Coanda wall jet circulation control (CC-) device. Three principal sources of the radiation are identified: very low frequency "curvature noise" generated by the interaction of boundary layer turbulence with the rounded trailing edge of the hydrofoil; higher frequency sound produced at the Coanda jet slot. The latter includes "passive slot noise" caused by the scattering of turbulence near field pressures generated by the exterior boundary layer at the slot lip. The acoustic spectrum is greatly extended to much higher frequencies if the Coanda jet is turbulent; the sound produced by the interaction of this turbulence with the lip tends to dominate the spectrum at frequencies $f$ (Hz) greater than about $U_j/h$ , where $h$ is the slot width and $U_j$ the Coanda jet speed. Sample numerical results are presented for a typical underwater application that indicate that at this and higher frequencies the slot noise can be 20 dB or more greater than conventional trailing edge noise.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS aerodynamic sound, edge noise, vortex sound, rounded edge, circulation control, Coanda jet		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 33 + i		
		16. PRICE CODE		
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	